

less satisfactory than if we take steps. And finally, let me say, we have to overcome the disbelief in America. A lot of folks don't think we can do this, but that's what they said when Social Security came in. People said we couldn't do it, but we did it.

I hold this health security card up all the time, but you just think, if everybody had a

Social Security card and a health security card, what a better country this would be and how much better life would be for all the American people.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:50 a.m. at Dr. Paul Carlson Memorial Park.

Statement on the Arts and Humanities Awards Recipients *October 5, 1993*

These extraordinary individuals have made a gift to American cultural life that is beyond measure. Through these awards we celebrate their impressive achievements and extend our deepest thanks for efforts that nourish our creative and intellectual spirit.

NOTE: The President's statement was included in a White House statement announcing the awards ceremony for the National Medal of Arts and the Charles Frankel Prize scheduled for October 7.

Named by the President as 1993 National Medal of Arts recipients were:

Walter and Leonore Annenberg, arts patrons, Wynnefield, PA

Cabell "Cab" Calloway, singer and bandleader, White Plains, NY

Ray Charles, singer and musician, Los Angeles, CA

Bess Lomax Hawes, folklorist, Arlington, VA
Stanley Kunitz, poet, editor, and educator, NY, NY/Provincetown, MA

Robert Merrill, baritone, New Rochelle, NY
Arthur Miller, playwright and author, New York, NY

Robert Rauschenberg, artist, Captiva Island, FL

Lloyd Richards, theatrical director, New York, NY

William Styron, author, Vineyard Haven, MA

Paul Taylor, dancer and choreographer, New York, NY

Billy Wilder, movie director, writer, and producer, Hollywood, CA

Winners of the Charles Frankel Prize for their work in the humanities were:

Richard E. Alegria, anthropologist, San Juan, Puerto Rico

John Hope Franklin, historian, Durham, NC

Hanna Holborn Gray, former University of Chicago president, Chicago, IL

Andrew Heiskell, philanthropist, New York, NY

Laurel T. Ulrich, author and historian, Durham, NH

Biographies of the recipients were made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

Statement by the Press Secretary on the President's Telephone Conversation With President Boris Yeltsin of Russia *October 5, 1993*

The President called President Yeltsin today from Air Force One to discuss the situation in Moscow. The two leaders spoke for 20 minutes. The President's purpose in calling was to express the continued, strong support of the

United States for President Yeltsin and the Russian Government in the wake of the political crisis in Russia.

President Yeltsin thanked the President for his support during the crisis and described the

Oct. 5 / Administration of William J. Clinton, 1993

events of the last few days. He reported that order had been restored to Moscow. In response to a question from the President, he also reaffirmed his intention to hold free and fair elections on December 12 and to proceed resolutely on political and economic reform in general.

The two leaders pledged to work together to continue to build close relations between the United States and Russia. The President noted

in this respect his intention to implement rapidly the \$2.5 billion in economic assistance funds approved by the Congress last week for Russia and the other new states. The President added that the visits to Russia this autumn of several American Cabinet officers, including Secretary of State Christopher later this month, will help to move the relationship forward.

Statement by the Press Secretary on Nuclear Testing by China *October 5, 1993*

Last night China conducted an underground nuclear test at the Lop Nur test site in northwest China, despite the urging of more than 20 nations, including the United States, not to do so.

The United States deeply regrets this action. We urge China to refrain from further nuclear tests and to join the other nuclear powers in a global moratorium. Such a moratorium will contribute to the achievement of the administration's goal of completing a Comprehensive Test Ban by 1996, to which the administration is committed.

The President has today directed the Department of Energy to take such actions as are needed to put the U.S. in a position to be able to conduct nuclear tests next year, provided the notification and review conditions of the

Hatfield-Exon-Mitchell amendment are met in the spring of 1994.

The President's ultimate decision on whether to test will be based on fundamental U.S. national security interests, taking into account:

- the contribution further tests would make to improving the safety and reliability of the U.S. arsenal in preparation for a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTB)
- the extent to which China and others have responded to the U.S. appeal for a global moratorium on testing;
- progress in the CTB negotiations;
- the implications of further U.S. nuclear tests on our broader nonproliferation objectives.

Administration officials will begin consultations at once with Congress and our allies on these issues.

Remarks on Signing the Hatch Act Reform Amendments of 1993 *October 6, 1993*

Thank you. Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen. This is a very happy day for me. I've had lots of discussions with Senator Glenn about this bill. Bill Clay is happy as a lark. This has put 30 years on his life today. And the Vice President and I had occasion to talk about this quite a lot during the reinventing Government effort. I have some remarks I want to make, but I hope you will forgive me if, just for a moment, since this is my opportunity to speak to the national press and to the Amer-

ican people as well as to speak to you, I make a brief statement about Somalia.

Today I have had two serious meetings with my national security advisers, along with the meeting we had last night, to discuss the future course of the United States in Somalia.

Our forces went there last year under the previous administration on an extraordinary human mission: 350,000 Somalis had starved because anarchy and famine and disease had prevailed. Today we are completing the job of es-